SUBJECTS.

Do. Do. Kottarakarai.

Mr. Aiyappen Narayanen (Member, Kottarakara taluk) stated that the people of the taluk were comparatively poor in education and that the only English school at Kottarakara, was a Lower Grade Secondary School. The students had to go to Quilon for higher education. The Member prayed for the raising of the standard of the existing school, so that the people of three taluks, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram and Kunnathoor, might be benefited.

Dewan's reply.—The Director says that the matter will be considered.

86. Industrial Education

Mr. P. M. Chacko, B. A. (Member, T. I. C. Kottayam) stated that, though the country was mainly agricultural, it had to depend upon foreign produce for food, as more than 80 lacs of Rupees worth of paddy had to be imported annually. For other requirements also, the State had to depend solely on other countries. Unless some means were devised to increase the resources of the State by the pursuit of industries, the people would become poorer every day. In the opinion of the Member, three things were necessary for industrial progress, viz, material, men and money. With regard to materials, they were abundant in the country, but they were exported raw. They could be converted into manufactured articles by skill and labour. There were sufficient men available in the State. Many of the students who stopped their education could be trained in industrial pursuits, so that they might benefit themselves and the State. To find funds to set up industries might seem difficult at first, but for small beginnings people would be willing to advance small capital. There were individuals who hoarded wealth. If the Government would take up the initiative in this direction and give an incentive to the people, they might themselves come forward. What the people wanted was a practical demonstration of the improved methods of industry. As an instance, the Member referred to the introduction of the sugar cane crushers, which were introduced by the late Dewan Mr. T. Rama Row and which subsequently became very popular. The Member then referred to some of the local industries, such as weaving and coir-making, which needed encouragement at the hands of the Government. The Member then proposed (1) that manufacturing and industrial schools, with suitable instructors, might be established to familiarize the people with the theory and practice of some important machines, (2) that peripatetic lecturers and demonstrators be arranged to teach the people the use of simple machines and make them familiar with them, (3) that grants or bonuses might be offered to *bona-fide* local manufacturers till they made fair progress, and (4)

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